

Final Phase of War in Vietnam Blueprinted by General

Following are excerpts from the text of Gen. William C. Westmoreland's address to the National Press Club:

Let me review with you the enemy's situation and our own, and let me offer my estimate of our relative positions.

Since 1925, when Ho Chi Minh arrived in Canton, China, he has actively sought to gain control of the area known as Indochina. In 1930, the Indo-china Communist Party was created with Ho Chi Minh as its chief. However, since that time, the cause and methods have been similar to those of other Asian Communist Parties.

Ho Chi Minh's Party came to power amid the chaotic conditions at the end of World War II. Although the present government of North Vietnam has taken a facade of democracy, it has remained under tight control of the same small, determined group of Communists who served Ho Chi Minh in the Communist Party of the 1930s.

By 1954 it appeared to them that they had overcome the last major obstacle to the original goal. A million people had been displaced from the North, and although they were fleeing communism, they created a burden on the new government of South Vietnam. For the next few years, the Communists believed that South Vietnam would succumb politically. These hopes were dashed by the vigor of the non-Communist government and by U.S. assistance.

Reverted to Terror

In 1957 they reverted to terror, both indiscriminate and selective, with the assassination of teachers and local leaders. This terror rate went up every year. Despite that, it did not succeed. So, to guerrilla terror was added the military buildup of Vietcong main force units from 1959. Even this was not enough.

In 1963 and 1964 there started the military invasion from the North, when the first North Vietnamese Regiments entered the South. This almost succeeded. By early 1965, the Vietnamese government found its resolution exhausted by a decade of struggle, and its last resources committed. It was at that point that the intervention of our armed forces restored a future to the long-suffering people of South Vietnam, who grasped the opportunity.

As you know, in the midst of war the South Vietnamese have in the past year held free elections, and have turned out a larger percentage of the vote than we normally do in this country. The Vietcong have tried desperately to stop these elections by terror and intimidation. But the Vietnamese voted despite the Vietcong efforts. This mass disregard of Vietcong initiatives killed the myth that the Vietcong or the National Liberation Front speak for the people.

It is significant that the enemy has not won a major battle in more than a year. In general, he can fight his large forces only at the edges of his sanctuaries, as we have seen recently at Conthien and along the DMZ, at Dakto opposite the Laotian border, at Songbe and Locninh near the Cambodian border. His Vietcong military units can no longer fill their ranks from the South but must depend increasingly on replacements from North Vietnam. His guerrilla force is declining at a steady rate. Morale problems are developing within his ranks.

Seeks to Prolong War

Despite this, our enemy seeks to prolong the war, occasionally sallying forth from his sanctuaries, and attempting by his countersweep operations to regain control of the population and to rebuild his guerrilla forces. Of essential importance is his desire to force us politically to stop, unconditionally, the bombing of his support base and his lines of communication. He appears to believe that he can defeat the Vietnamese forces, over 600,000 strong and getting stronger, reinforced by over 50,000 troops from Free World Allies, and our commitment now approaching 500,000 men.

PLAN—From Page A1

War's End Visible to Commander

"to prevent rebuilding and to make infiltration more costly," "weren't hurting" the enemy, complained about the seeming-just confusing him. The U.S. was occupied mainly with setting up a 10,000-mile supply line and building the support base of ports and airfields.

Phase 2—from the summer of 1966 on—was the period the U.S. and its allies finally had the muscle to hit hard, driving enemy divisions back into sanctuaries or hiding places.

We have had "one year to put pressure on the enemy," Westmoreland said, and now "have the wherewithal" to keep it up. He said the 525,000 U.S. troops he expects to have by July 1, 1968, will give him a "well balanced" force. The Pentagon said yesterday that there are 470,000 American servicemen in Vietnam now, with 40,000 more attached to the Navy offshore and another 35,000 troops in Thailand.

Besides getting more men, Westmoreland said he can commit a larger proportion of them to combat now that support facilities are in place. Instead of having to use one of every two troops for support as in the early days of the war, he said the ratio is shifting so four of every five men can go into action.

Overall in 1968, "61 per cent of my troops will be in a combat role," Westmoreland said. This compares with 57 per cent during World War II and the Korean War, he said.

In Phase 1, Westmoreland said forces at his disposal

complained about the seeming-just confusing him. The U.S. was occupied mainly with setting up a 10,000-mile supply line and building the support base of ports and airfields.

Talking about the pressure the U.S. has brought to bear on the enemy in Phase 2, Westmoreland said: "It is significant that the enemy has not won a major battle in more than a year.

"In general, he can fight his large forces only at the edges of his sanctuaries, as we have seen recently at Conthien and along the DMZ, at Dakto opposite the Laotian border, at Songbe and Locninh near the Cambodian border."

Asker why the Army chose to fight the enemy on such unfavorable ground as that around Dakto, Westmoreland said to do otherwise would mean drawing back into enclaves—a strategy he said he opposes.

He disputed that the terrain was unfavorable to the U.S., declaring superior American firepower and mobility with helicopters puts the enemy at the disadvantage.

The commander conceded the enemy won one significant battle in March, 1966, by overrunning Ashau Valley Special Forces Camp.

North Vietnamese regulars killed about 350 Montagnard

defenders of the triangular

fortress and 10 "Green Beret"

advisers. He said this gave the

enemy control over a "signifi-

cant piece of real estate"

along the Quangnai Provin-

cial Border, casing infiltration

along the supply route from Laos.

Declaring the Vietnam War was unique, Westmoreland said "it is difficult to conceive of a total military victory in the classic sense."

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White House photo via Associated Press

BUSINESS AT BREAKFAST—President Johnson met with his advisers on Vietnam at an early morning breakfast session yesterday morning. The group included, clockwise from left, Vice President Humphrey; Robert Komer, deputy for pacification programs; Tom Johnson, assistant press secretary; Richard Helms, Central Intelligence

Agency director; Secretary Rusk; Ambassador Ellsworth Bunker; the President; Gen. William Westmoreland, who later spoke at the National Press Club; Defense Secretary McNamara; Gen. Earle Wheeler, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff; George Christian, press secretary; and Walt Rostow, special assistant to the President.

Our common plan with the Vietnamese has involved four distinct phases. In Phase I we came to the aid of South Vietnam, prevented its collapse under the massive Communist thrust, built up our bases and began to deploy our forces. In Phase I we planned and did the following:

Built ports, airfields, and supply and maintenance areas.

Set up a 10,000-mile-long supply pipeline.

Constructed an extensive communication system.

Brought in 400,000 men and several thousand aircraft.

Deployed troops throughout South Vietnam.

Learned to work alongside the Vietnamese army while encouraging development of a representative government.

Equipped and revitalized the Vietnamese armed forces, whose morale was low.

Expanded the armed forces of South Vietnam in quantitative terms.

Defended South Vietnam against defeat and against being cut in half.

Learned to cope with guerrilla tactics.

Set up an intelligence system for this new type of war.

Limited inflation.

Developed our own confidence that we could operate successfully in the environment of Southeast Asia.

By Middle of 1966

We did all this by the middle of 1966. It was a tribute to U.S. organization, technology, and concerted diplomatic and military professionalism by many people. At that point, during the summer of 1966, we moved into the second phase of our plan. In Phase II we continued the pattern and did the following:

Drove the enemy divisions back to sanctuary or into hiding.

Trained, expanded and improved the quality of the Vietnamese armed forces.

Assisted Free World forces of the Pacific area to join the battle against Communist aggression.

Entered enemy base areas and destroyed his supplies.

Raised enemy losses beyond his input capability.

Helped train the Vietnamese army as a territorial security force.

Encouraged combined U.S.-Vietnam operations.

Continued to help the Vietnamese armed forces in professional development.

Completed free elections within South Vietnam.

Installed an elected civilian government.

Stabilized prices—opening roads and canals.

Encouraged enemy defection and resettlement.

Discovered and thwarted the enemy's battle plans before they could be executed.

Unified the U.S. pacification assistance effort for better management of widespread resources.

We will complete this second phase by the end of this year. Before leaving my discussion of this phase, there is one other management aspect worthy of mention. Our rapid buildup 10,000 miles away in an undeveloped nation lacking in logistics support facilities has created many problems. Some units brought to Vietnam equipment that has not been needed. Some supplies were shipped automatically based on experience in other wars and have not been consumed in the quantities expected.

At the same time, our magnificent fighting men have received what they needed to do their job. Now, at the end of this second phase, we have been able to intensify logistical management and turn our attention to eliminating any excess items which may have developed. MACV has instituted an efficiency and economy program to which I have given the thrifty sounding name of Project MACONOMY.

Now the Third Phase

With 1968, a new phase is now starting. We have reached an important point when the end begins to come into view. What is this third phase we are about to enter?

In Phase III, in 1968, we intend to do the following:

Help the Vietnamese armed forces to continue improving their effectiveness.

Decrease our advisers in training centers and other places where the professional competence of Vietnamese officers makes this possible.

Increase our advisory effort with the younger brothers of the Vietnamese army: the Regional Forces and Popular Forces.

Use U.S. and Free World forces to destroy North Vietnamese forces while

we assist the Vietnamese to reorganize for territorial security.

Provide the new military equipment to revitalize the Vietnamese army, and prepare it to take on an ever-increasing share of the war.

Continue pressure on North to prevent rebuilding and to make infiltration more costly.

Turn a major share of front-line DMZ defense over to the Vietnamese army.

Increase U.S. support in the rich and populated Delta.

Help the government of Vietnam single out and destroy the Communist Shadow Government.

Continue to isolate the guerrilla from the people.

The enemy has many problems:

He is losing control of the scattered population under his influence.

He is losing credibility with the population he still controls.

Help the Vietnamese strengthen their police forces to enhance law and order.

Open more roads and canals.

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Continue to improve the Vietnamese economy and standard of living.

The Final Phase

Now for Phase IV—the final phase. That period will see the conclusion to our plan to weaken the enemy and strengthen our friends until we become progressively superfluous. The object will be to show the world that guerrilla warfare and invasion do not pay as a new means of Communist aggression.

I see Phase IV happening as follows:

Infiltration will slow.

The Communist infrastructure will be cut up and near collapse.

The Vietnamese government will prove its stability, and the Vietnamese army will show that it can handle Vietcong.

The Regional Forces and Popular Forces will reach a higher level of professional performance.

U.S. units can begin to phase down as the Vietnamese army is modernized and develops its capacity to the fullest.

The military physical assets, bases and ports, will be progressively turned over to the Vietnamese.

Sound promotion procedures have been put into effect.

Discipline and conduct is being stressed.

Increased emphasis is being devoted to small-unit tactics and leadership.

The promotion of enlisted men to the commissioned ranks is now com-

plete (2200 in 1966).

Officer candidates must now take basic training and prove that they have the leadership potential to be officers.

An inspector general for the Vietnamese armed forces has been appointed and is now active in detailed inspections.

Corrupt and inefficient officials are being gradually eliminated.

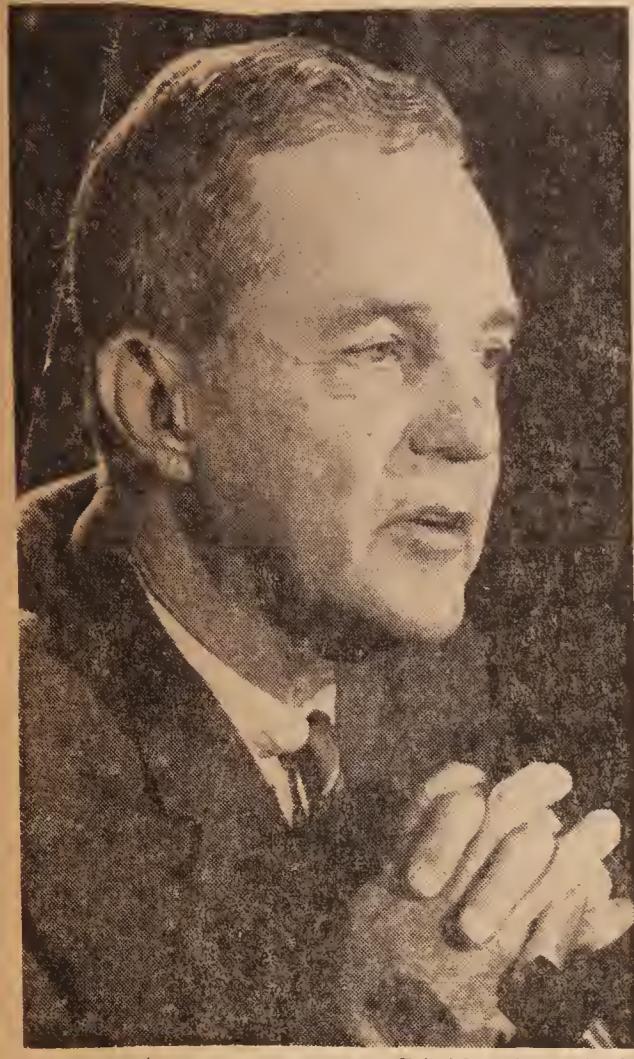
The military school system has been revitalized.

The Military Academy has gone to a four-year curriculum.

A school for battalion commanders has been established.

A ten-month National Defense College has been organized for selected senior officers.

The same personnel management programs which have



United Press International
Sen. Joseph Clark announces he will run for a third term.

Clark Seeks 3d Term, Says He'll Back LBJ

By Andrew J. Glass
Washington Post Staff Writer

Joseph S. Clark—a liberal Gov. William Scranton, has said that he is not interested in public office.

Some of Clark's deepest political problems revolve about the planned presidential candidacy of Sen. Eugene J. McCarthy (D-Minn.). Clark, who shares many of McCarthy's views on Vietnam, said he is "happy to see him in the arena to continue the debate."

But Clark was not happy at all about the plans of the Philadelphia chapter of the Americans for Democratic Action to give him a dinner next Jan. 27 at which McCarthy was to be the featured speaker.

Stokes Is Invited

Norval Reece, ADA executive director in Philadelphia, said Clark and McCarthy talked it over, after which McCarthy decided not to come. The group has invited Carl B. Stokes, the newly elected Negro mayor of Cleveland, in McCarthy's place.

Clark has told the President that if the United States is unable to settle the Vietnam conflict by July, there is "a grave danger" that "you will be defeated and I will go down with

likely Contender

The Republican contender for the Senate seat will most likely be Rep. Richard S. Schweiker, who is from Philadelphia.

Clark also mentioned State Internal Affairs Secretary John K. Tabor as a possible questions at a crowded press conference, stood by the rest potential rival, former mark.

OPEN—From Page A1

Prince George's Adopts Open Housing Measure

ened beyond its pre-hearing form by the Commissioners to referendum the state-wide measure was recently upheld by a Harford County judge.

If this decision is reaffirmed by the State Court of Appeals, the measure will be suspended until it can be placed on the ballot. The County laws would remain in effect even if the State law is overturned.

The time has come for us to take action to meet the legitimate need for decent housing which faces many of our citizens," the Commissioners said in a resolution.

Not all the spectators in the Upper Marlboro hearing room agreed. As the Commissioners left the room after approving the ordinance, William Parreco, a 64-year-old Hyattsville resident, drew a smattering of applause when he launched into a loud ten-minute tirade opposing the measure.

Instead, complaints will be brought to a "fair housing commission," which will evaluate them and certify violations to the County Attorney's office for civil action. Such action could result in fines or jail terms for contempt of court.

A provision in the original ordinance requiring complainants to post a bond—meant to discourage frivolous complaints—was dropped from the ordinance yesterday. The Commissioners said the bond could serve to intimidate persons with legitimate complaints.

The Montgomery law, now subject to a court challenge, covers virtually all housing in the County. An effort to

Low-Income Unit Proposed for HUD

Sen. Edward W. Brooke (R-Mass.) proposed yesterday that the Federal Housing Administration be stripped of its responsibility for creating low-income housing.

With three other Senators, he introduced a bill establishing a separate unit in the Department of Housing and Urban Development to handle Federal insurance for housing for low- and moderate-income families.

TAXES—From A1

Optimism Expressed On Surtax

with an additional degree of risk and peril.

"The dollar has an outstanding and almost unique position, and it is necessary to take actions to minimize any speculative risk."

Fowler confirmed that France had withdrawn from the international gold "pool" operated in London. This had been reported in The Washington Post yesterday morning in a story from Paris.

"I've known about it for a long time," Fowler said in answer to a question, "and I've long since ceased to be worried." He added later that he did not think French withdrawal from the gold pool operation had been one of the sources of pressure on the British pound.

The Secretary said it was of "prime" importance to "avoid a general competitive devaluation which would be destructive to world trade."

He praised the operation of the international financial mechanism of the free world that was helping to "isolate" the British devaluation. The major countries, he noted, are "expected to stand firm" on the present value of their currencies.

But equally important, he said, "is the need to protect the dollar, to maintain confidence in the dollar, and that means taking measures to assure strength in the dollar."

Financial circles here and abroad, Fowler said, "have the feeling that it is important for the United States Government to take steps to reduce its existing deficit, to minimize the risks of mounting inflation, to resist escalation of interest rates, and to avoid a boom and bust cycle."

He refused to say whether the general increase in banks' prime rate yesterday from 5½ to 6 per cent was healthy or unhealthy. But he observed that it was "another result of delay" in enacting the tax measure.

Fowler had no prepared statement. All of his comments were off the cuff, but obviously ones that had been carefully thought out in advance.

The Secretary said that imposition of wage and price controls was not the answer to the problems of the American economy. "It is not in the cards—it is not in anybody's mind," he said. Rather, he said, the need is to get a tax increase to relieve the burden on the credit markets arising from Federal borrowing.

Without a tax increase, he said that the Federal Government would need an extra \$5 billion of credit from the financial markets in the first six months of 1968. In the first six months of this year, the Federal Government actually supplied \$11 billion to the market.

It is this "swing" of \$16 billion, Fowler said, that will put enormous pressure on interest rates without a tax increase.

Both Fowler and Schultz said they were optimistic now about getting a tax bill, but they denied charges on Capitol Hill that the President had knuckled under to the demand for expenditure reductions.

Fowler cited his own and the President's statements to prove that the Administration had always been ready, once the scorecard on appropriation bills had become clear, "to take what action would be needed for an acceptable package."

The President, Schultz said, wants a combination of tax-busting and expenditure-cutting measures "that have a reasonable chance of being accepted by the various committees involved."

The \$3 billion in savings that the Budget Director said Congress has made—which now puts the outside level of the Budget deficit at \$26 billion—consist of \$1 billion in additional pay raises proposed but not made by Congress.

Adelson Testifies In Johnson Trial

By Bart Barnes
Washington Post Staff Writer

BALTIMORE, Nov. 21—A former law partner and confidential adviser to Baltimore mayor and former governor Theodore R. McKeldin testified for the defense today at the conflict-of-interest trial of former Rep. Thomas F. Johnson (D-Md.).

The witness was M. William Adelson, who said he was the legal adviser to savings and loan magnate J. Kenneth Edlin's First Colony and First Continental Savings and Loan Associations during the early 1960s.

Adelson told Judge R. Dorsey Watkins on direct examination that Edlin insisted every decision concerning the legal affairs of the two savings and loan associations be cleared with Johnson.

Johnson is accused on seven counts of selling his influence as a Congressman.

The Government contends Johnson accepted \$17,500 in sham legal fees from Edlin in return for Johnson's efforts to persuade the Justice Department to drop a mail fraud indictment pending in 1961 against Edlin and First Colony.

Convicted with Edlin, former Rep. Frank W. Boykin (D-Ala.) and an Edlin associate, William L. Robinson, at a 1963 trial, Johnson's conviction was reversed on appeal and he is being retried.

Johnson's defense is that any money he received from Edlin was a legitimate legal fee and it was in support of this contention that he called Adelson to testify today. Adelson did not testify at the 1963 trial.

He said some of these sessions "lasted until three or four in the morning" and 95 per cent of the discussion was about legal questions involving the two associations.

Adelson also testified that he and Johnson never discussed Johnson's visit to the Justice Department in connection with the Edlin indictment.

Johnson has admitted visiting the Justice Department in 1961, but he contends that any payments he received were for legal services other than those visits.

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3. When flown at half staff, the flag is first hoisted to the peak, then lowered to half staff.

The flag should again be raised to the peak before it is lowered. (On Memorial Day, the flag should fly at half staff until noon, then be raised to the peak.)

4. No part of the flag should ever touch the ground.

—Public Law 829, 77th Congress, 2nd Session, H.J. Res. 359

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